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W·T·AINSWORTH & SONS

PURE BRED
SEED CORN



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U.S. Department of Agriculture

1923



MASON CITY ILLINOIS

Ainsworth's Corn Makes Good Wherever Corn is Grown

Monmouth, Ill.

I am well satisfied. The grading was fine. The crop is well matured.

ROY E. GRAHAM.

Wadsworth, Ill.

The seed corn purchased of you has always been of fine appearance and the grading is excellent. A visit to your plant would give me pleasure and if opportunity ever offers I will not refuse.

GEO. A. THOMPSON.

Portland, Ind.

Your Silvermine will yield as well as other corn and I believe better on thin land. I am satisfied with the corn and it will make a reasonably good crop as the season here has been very dry and a poor corn year. I am sending a sample ear so you may judge as to quality and maturity.

Yours very truly,

ISAAC MYERS.

Mansville, Ill.

The seed corn I got from you grew fine and the corn is good. It got out of the way of frost except some spots but I find them all over the country. I am well pleased with the corn.

Yours respectfully,

JURKO REMMERS.

Maburn, Iowa.

Your seed corn looks fine and I was surprised a little at the enormous ears. I planted the corn on new brush ground. It will make eighty bushels per acre.

ALFRED HUMMEL.

Dow City, Iowa.

We are pleased with your seed corn and it is a pleasure to write you about it. I have bought a good many bushels of seed corn every year but never got any that was graded as well as yours. The corn stands up better than any corn around here.

JOHN REMMES.

Davenport, Iowa.

The seed corn I got from you last winter was very good and every grain grew. The people around here say I have the best stand of corn in the county.

Yours very truly,

R. RELNER.

Virginia, Ill.

The seed corn I received from you came up well, and I find it matures early and I am well satisfied.

WM. J. HIGGINSON.

Gesster, Mo.

Your seed corn certainly looked fine and I got an almost perfect stand. The Yellow Dent corn is now ready to husk and it will make from 40 to 50 bushels per acre.

C. R. PARKER.

Freeburg, Mo.

The grading of the corn I bought from you last winter was good and every grain sprouted. The corn on my farm was not so good on account of the drought of last summer and the chinch bugs hurt it so we got but 30 bu. per acre. I had some land rented on the river bottom and it yielded 65 bushels per acre. It is good solid corn and was two weeks earlier than other corn in the neighborhood. My corn is ready now to crib.

HENRY SCHULTE.

Vanceburg, Ky.

I have purchased seed from you several years and have always found it would test better than your guarantee, also seed is very well graded and is uniform in regard to size of grain. I can recommend your seed corn to any one who wishes good seed and fair treatment.

E. F. KENYON.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

I can highly recommend your seed corn both in quality and quantity. I thank you very much for the invitation to visit your plant and would like very much to accept same.

ROY D. LEWIS.

Waverly, Ky.

I was well pleased with the seed I bought of you last winter. The grading and the germination proved to be excellent. It will outyield my other corn from 5 to 10 bu. and is several days earlier. I am well pleased with the height of stalk. size of ear and the way they are filled out. Our trouble has been in the stalk growing too tall and the ear too far from the ground for easy husking. I will want more seed this winter.

H. A. SPENCER.

Fairfield, Iowa.

Your corn that I received was alright and was graded well. It came up fine with hardly any hills missing. I will send you an order for more about the first of the year, so send me your new catalogue.

EARL E. GINGRICH.

Williamsport, Ind.

My corn matured before the first corn planted and is well ahead of frost. It indicates a yield of 55 bushels or more. While other corn will yield heavier it will be somewhat poorer in quality. I think this is an excellent early corn and is surely a winner when planting is made late.

ALBERT FOSTER.

Acton, Ind.

About six years ago I sent to you for some Gold Standard Leaming. I am still raising it. It is the best yellow corn I ever got hold of. It surely pays well to get pure bred seed corn.

CLARENCE PORTTEUS.

LaCygne, Kans.

I like the seed I received from you fine and my corn will make 45 to 50 bu. to the acre in spite of the dry season. Needed rain for corn badly. This corn matured about two weeks earlier than other corn in the neighborhood.

C. L. REECE.

Osceola, Ark.

Your seed corn was just fine. My corn this year is the best I have raised in years. Every one in this county that planted your seed has a fine crop of corn. I have told Mr. Parker several times how I liked your corn. I think you sold Mr. Parker several hundred bushels in Osceola last spring.

GEO. EDRINGTON.

Peers, Mo.

Gentlemen:—In regard to the seed corn I got from you I am proud to say it was excellent seed. I planted the Reids Yellow Dent early and in spite of wet weather it came up fine. The Johnson County White also did very good. I could not re-plant as it all came up. I can recommend W. T. Ainsworth to any one wishing for good seed.

ELMER AHMANN.

Sikeston, Mo.

The seed corn secured of your firm last spring has proven to be highly satisfactory. All has matured in good shape and will yield on an average 65 to 70 bu. The 90 Day corn is extra fine and the Silver Mine and Reids is about as good as I have ever seen. Will remember you above all others when I need some more good seed corn.

DALLAS J. TYSON, Auctioneer.

Moscow, Ky.

We were much pleased with the corn which we purchased from you. We planted our entire crop with seed obtained from you. Our fields now indicate a yield of around 50 bu. and it is all practically safe from frost. We have used your corn for two years and can say it matured at least two weeks earlier than home grown corn. We intend purchasing corn from you next year.

S. B. SMITH & SON.



The Story of Seed Corn

WE are going to tell the story of seed corn for the first time from start to finish. We feel that our customers would be interested in knowing how everything is done from the time the corn is planted until it is bagged or crated, ready for shipment.

Getting Disease Free Seed. Early in January we begin sprouting grain from all the ears that are to be used for seed for the next year's crop. We begin in January because it takes four months for us to get six hundred bushels of disease free seed.

We use the most approved method, which consists in planting ten grains from each ear in sawdust trays (see illustration on page 4). When the sprouts are four inches high the kernels are examined for "Root Rot," "Fusarian Infection" and many other corn diseases. In healthy germination the starch in the kernel is changed to sugar by fermentation (decomposition). This change is necessary in order to make the plant food in the kernel available for the new plant. But in diseased kernels the change is often accompanied by black decays. These black decays often but not always retard the growth of the young plant. On the other hand the young plant may be retarded in growth and the kernel appear to be healthy. In either case the ear is rejected that produced the defective kernel or the dwarfed plant. Please note (see illustration) that by using the limestone and sawdust boxes the kernels can always be seen while the plant is growing. This is not possible with the rag doll and is only possible with the sawdust box type of germinator. It is for this reason that the Department of Agriculture recommends the sawdust box in preference to the "rag doll." We refer you to Farmers' Bulletin 1176. Disease free seed produced in this painstaking manner costs from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per bushel but it pays us and since it costs you nothing it sure pays you. (Note: If you are interested in a more detailed account of corn breeding, let us send you our cloth bound book "Practical Corn Culture" and last year's catalogue. Both are free for the asking).

There is enough difference between the crop grown from badly diseased seed and disease free seed that a ten year old child can see the difference. So much for the seed that is planted.

Breeding and Trial Grounds. It is just as important that seed corn should be well bread and of prolific strains as it is that it should be free from disease. For this reason we practice field selecting and ear to row breeding to obtain color, type and uniformity. This is always done. In our trial grounds our own strains are tested out with the strains of all other prominent seed corn growers. In this way we can profit

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN



by the progress of other seed men as well as by our own progress. We realize that we do not know it all and yet we are anxious to know all that is to be known. In our trial grounds we have found that the corn we sold for seed five years ago was too rough; that in 1922 we went to the other extreme and got it too smooth for the best yield and satisfactory maturity. Our trial grounds can be seen from the hard road south of Mason City.

A strain of corn does not always stay "put." We say to our customers "You are buying the most prolific seed corn sold in the State of Illinois." If a better strain develops in the future we will have it in another year. No matter how good a corn is we have always increased kernel uniformity after we have had it two or three years. A uniform kernel makes a uniform grade and a uniform grade makes even planting. Our trial grounds have made these things possible. So much for the breeding back of the corn that is planted.

Our Seed Corn Farms. On our own farms which join Mason City are conducted by the members of our company and are run with the sole object of producing the very finest grade of seed corn. Having our own seed farms we can grow large blocks of one variety in one place. By this plan of isolating each variety the corn is kept pure. We can sack pick early and hog down what is left. Corn is never grown more than two years straight and clover comes in every rotation but most important of all our corn is planted farther apart in the rows than when it is grown only for market and it is planted thinner than on the average farm but we must admit that we have never lost anything in yield by planting thinner and farther apart. Thin planting in wide rows has a wonderful effect in causing corn to mature before it is injured by frost. We do not claim to

MASON CITY, ILLINOIS
BREEDERS AND GROWERS OF
PURE - BRED - SEED - CORN

Write the Names and Addresses of Four Farmers Who Are Interested in Good Seed Corn

Breeders and Growers of
FINE SEED CORN

FROM.....

.....

W. T. AINSWORTH & SONS

LARGEST SEED CORN FIRM IN THE WORLD

MASON CITY,

ILLINOIS.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN



Our "Ear to Row" Breeding Plots

grow all of our corn on our farms but it is all grown in this neighborhood and only by good farmers from seed that is pure bred and disease free or practically so.

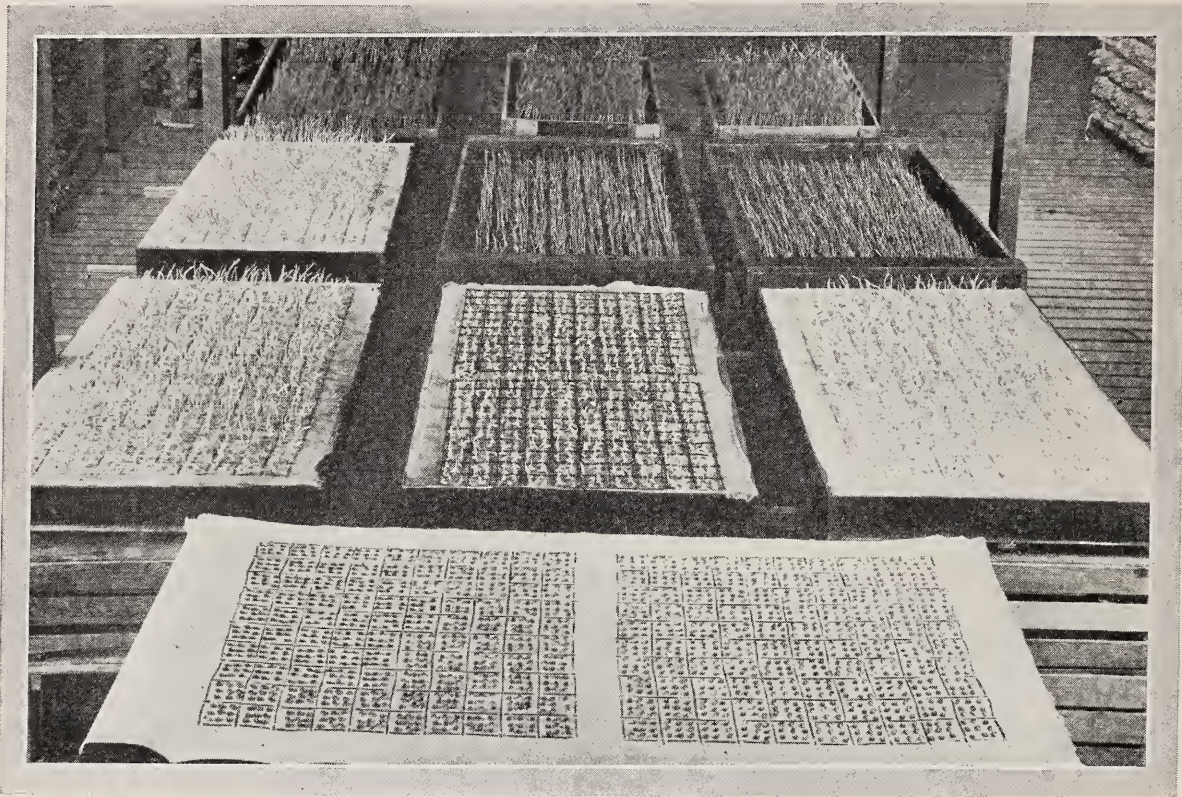
We have been in the seed corn business sixteen years and never but twice have we ever sold any corn for seed that was not put in our plant in the fall. We only did it then because we were asked to do it. But it did not pay in the long run. From now on our policy will be to sell only what we can take care of in the fall.

Gathering the Crop. We begin gathering the crop of seed corn by sack picking on our own farms in September or early in October. This sack picking lasts about three weeks, some times longer. The best ears are gathered a month before corn would do to crib and taken direct to the seed house where it is laid on racks to dry. In mild weather we depend on the outside air for drying but in bad weather (like we had this year in October) the ventilating doors are closed most of the time and the drying is done by artificial heat.

The middle of October we begin taking in all the corn from well matured fields and sort out the inferior ears, including all the nubbins. This rough sorting is done the same day the corn is delivered to the plant. If no hard freezing weather comes we continue taking in the corn until about the middle of November. By this time our plants are filled with corn. Then our building is closed up and our furnaces are started and the drying is continued until the moisture is about fourteen per cent. The drying is done as rapidly as possible by firing our furnaces night and day with the draft on. When the corn is dried to fourteen per cent, which is about the first of the year, we begin

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN

Photograph Copyrighted 1922, W. T. A. & Co.



These Are the Tables We Use in Testing Corn for Disease
This Illustration Shows Ten Stages of Growth

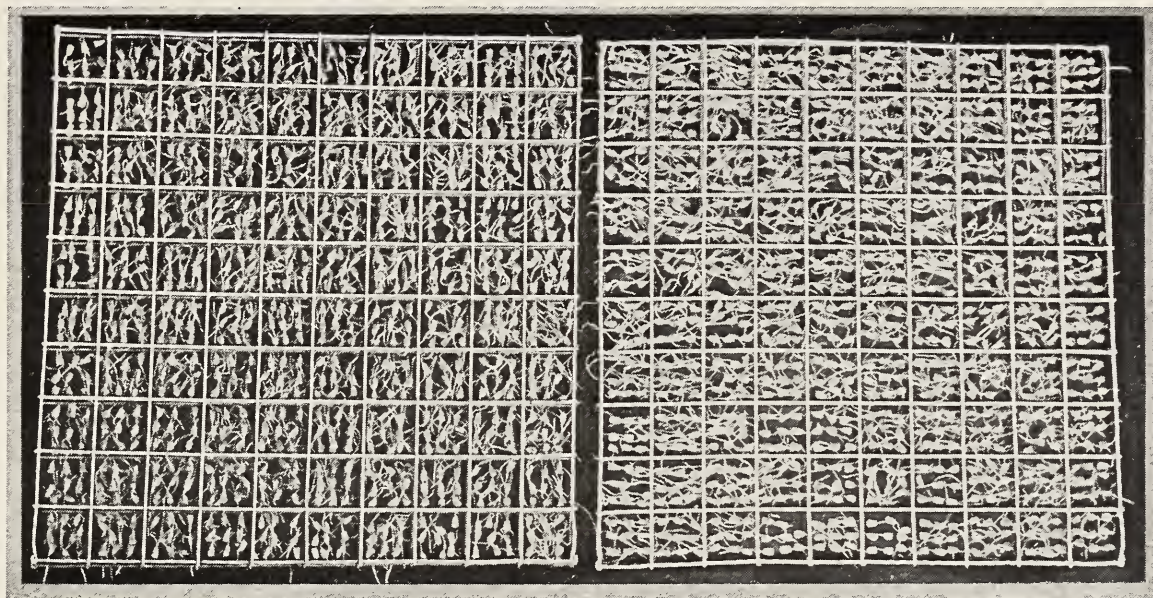
working it over by skilled workmen. This work takes all winter, in fact four months. It is slow and painstaking.

Three or more grains are taken from each ear and the germ examined when the corn is intended to be sold in the ear. The ears that are rejected are not used in the shelled corn as some people think. The corn to be shelled has a much more thorough inspection since two inches are taken off the tip and butt ends. This work is done by hand, one ear at a time and the remaining kernels are inspected at each end. In this operation alone one-fourth of the corn on each ear is discarded.

The corn that is accepted by each workman goes in an individual hopper when it is passed on by R. M. or M. F. Ainsworth before going to the sheller. The sheller is run at very slow speed so that as few kernels will be cracked as possible in the shelling. From the sheller the corn goes to the grader. The Ferrill graders are specially made for grading seed corn. They are very complicated and look nothing like the ordinary farmer's fan mill. The grains that are too large go over the top of the screen and are rejected. Those too small are sifted out at the bottom. The graded corn is now fanned through an air blast that removes any light weight kernels that the screens would not take out. The corn is elevated into a large hopper. When this hopper is filled the sheller is stopped. Since there is still some chaff left on the kernels. The whole hopper is run through again when a few additional grains are removed and a lot more chaff.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN

Photograph Copyrighted 1922, W. T. A. & S.



One of the Ten Tables Shown on Opposite Page
Each Square Represents Kernels from One Ear

The corn is now bagged in brand new twenty-three ounce bags, if ordered in two bushel bags. These bags are made especially for us and are the heaviest bags ever used for shipping corn. After the corn is bagged we are careful not to let the moisture content get below twelve per cent since hundreds of tests prove that this is the most desirable moisture content when all things are considered. Corn with sixteen per cent moisture will rot in the ground where corn with twelve per cent moisture will make a satisfactory germination. The objection to having the moisture content less than twelve per cent is that germination is often too slow.

You must understand that when old corn (seed that we have carried over) is purchased the moisture content is always less than twelve per cent. This can not be helped. On the other hand we never carry corn over unless the quality is exceptionally good.

A modern seed corn plant is equipped for drying, sorting, inspecting and grading seed corn. We have taken special pains with the drying equipment. All of our floors are slatted to secure perfect ventilation.

This slatted floor plan is so satisfactory that we have built two new plants since we originated the idea. The real test was made in 1918 with the soft crop of 1917 when we dried satisfactorily enough corn to ship out twenty-eight thousand bushels of seed corn.

Since that date we have never had a single ear of corn spoil in our plants. This is a record that we are quite proud of. This is the story of seed corn as handled by W. T. Ainsworth & Sons. Each year we add some improvement. Can you give us a good, practical suggestion that will improve our seed corn in breeding, drying, sorting or grading?



Sack Pickers in the Field

Sack Picked Seed Corn

EACH year we go through the fields with a large crew of men who pick and place in a sack the well matured ears. These ears are taken direct to the plant where they are placed on racks. Last fall we sack picked nearly eight thousand bushels of corn in the month of October alone. This is more corn than we ever sack picked before. This early gathered corn was put in our plant weeks before it could possibly be cribbed. Sack picked corn makes the ideal seed corn. It is gathered before frost and since only the well matured ears are picked the corn tends to be early in maturing.

We charge fifty cents per bushel more for this corn than we do for corn gathered in the regular way and it costs us fully fifty cents per bushel more than field run corn. Of course we only have to pay for the seed ears but the farmers get from fifteen to twenty-five cents on a bushel more for this corn and we stand all the cost of gathering. Besides paying for a lot of sap we also have to reject a large number of ears that we would not care to send out as seed corn.

The advantage to us is that we can get in a lot more corn by using both plans and at the same time give to our customers who want it a high grade of sack picked corn. To show how quickly this corn is dried, we were able this year to make shipment the first part of December.

This year we tested out Sack Picked corn with the later gathered, with the result that one plat made five bushels more per acre and one plot three bushels more per acre than the regular gathered. One year is not a fair test, but we are giving this information to you for what it is worth.



Early Yellow Dent on Spike Hangers

Seed Corn Dried on Racks

THIS is only a small part of our seed corn dried in bulk. Most of it is dried on wooden racks, spike (wire hangers) and Martin (wire hangers). This year alone we used over 24,000 square feet of floor space for rack dried corn. There are 30,000 square feet available in addition to work room floors and shipping floors. Parts of five other floors are also used.

We rack and hang more seed corn than any other seed corn firm in the world. It dries out quicker and more evenly than it does in the very best ventilated drying cribs. We begin taking this corn in and laying on racks weeks before corn would do to crib in bulk.

Think of being able to get pure bred seed corn at these prices that was taken direct from the field and placed on these racks and left there until it is ready to prepare and ship to you.

All of our sack picked seed corn is dried on racks and over half of the field gathered is dried in this expensive manner. Only two seed corn firms in the United States have been able to sell rack dried seed corn at popular prices. We are one of these firms. Tremendous volume made it possible.

BUYS EVERY YEAR

Macoupin Co., Ill., Nov. 5, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—I was well pleased with the appearance and grading of the seed corn I got last spring. We husked a few loads but it isn't very good because it is down badly but that is not the fault of the seed. I shall want more seed corn from you next spring.

Yours truly,
JULIUS BOEHME.

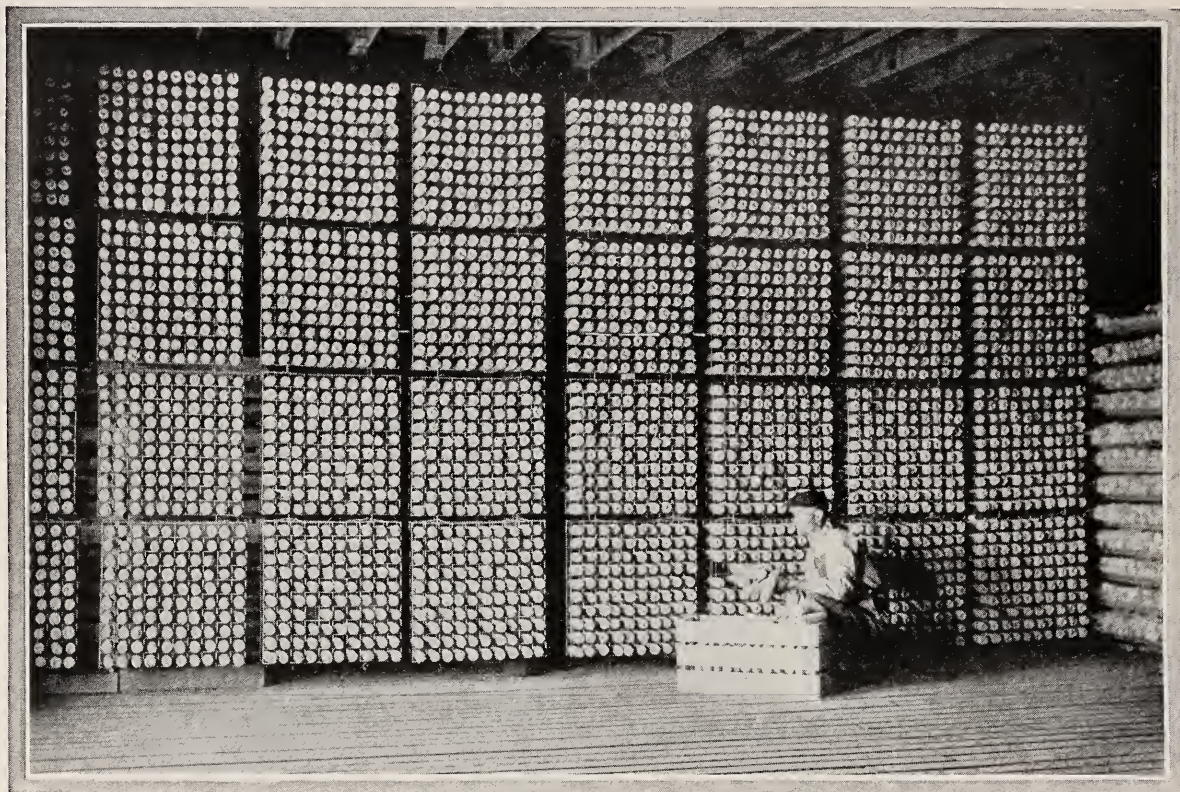
TENNESSEE CUSTOMER COMES BACK

Smith Co., Tenn., Oct. 15, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—Corn did not have a fair show here this year. The yellow corn I got of you made about 40 bushels to the acre. The white did not do so well. Our other corn made from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre. I like the yellow the best and want to try it again next year.

Yours truly,
W. H. GWALTNEY.



Drying Corn on Martin Racks

New Crop Seed Corn

WHILE the new crop seed corn contained a larger per cent of moisture than the average crop, we were equipped to dry it quickly. The result is that this corn is very sound, with high vitality. The entire crop was in our plant before hard freezing weather. The germination is fully ninety-five per cent in every case. The average is much higher. It was fully dried by December 15th.

We call your attention to the fact that no corn with as much as eighteen per cent moisture can stand the freezing and thawing of winter weather without lowering the vitality.

We are able to furnish you with sound, mature seed house corn that has been protected from this freezing and thawing. Every bushel of Ainsworth Seed Corn is guaranteed as to purity, germination and trueness to variety name. We will plant the new crop seed corn on our farms next year. You must decide for yourself whether or not you want old or new crop seed corn. We have both.

Fourteen years experience has proven that the highest vitality is secured by taking direct from field to plant.

LIKES OUR EARLY COR, WANTS TO TRY IT AGAIN
Benton Co., Ind., Dec. 8, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—Have you any early seed corn this year, either Early Dent or 90-Day? I have ordered corn from you before and was well pleased. Please send catalogue if you have them ready. I can buy some out here but would like to see what you have.

Yours truly,
DELPHE BROUILLETTE.

BOUGHT OUR CORN LAST YEAR AND WANTS MORE OF THE SAME CROP

McLean County, Ill., Nov. 6, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—If you still have old seed corn would like about 10 bushels of it as I have but little of this year's crop that will make seed. The corn was hurt by frost and is very light and chaffy.

Respectfully,
S. K. CARTER.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN



5,000 Bushels Dried on Martin Racks

Old Crop Seed Corn

WE HAVE about six thousand bushels of very fine corn that we carried over from last year. This corn has been in our seed house all of the time. As far as we know this is the only 1922 crop of pure bred, nubbed and tipped seed corn in existence. It is exceptionally sound corn of 100% maturity. This stock will not last long. If you want old corn you must place your order early. As we have said before the only objection to old corn is that the germination is from one to two days later than new seed corn of twelve per cent moisture. The reason for this is not that the old corn is lower in vitality but is simply due to the fact the seed coating of the old corn is so hard that it takes the moisture in the soil longer to penetrate this seed coating so that germination may start. When germination does start the growth is just as rapid.

TWO GOOD POINTS

La Salle Co., Ill., Oct. 18, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—I got a good stand of corn. My corn is all standing while a good bit of the native corn is down. However, all of our corn was badly damaged by frost.

Yours truly,

ALBERT H. VOIGTS.

FREE FROM DISEASE

Calhoun Co., Ill., Oct. 24, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with your seed corn. I planted on the 15th of May up to June 20th. It made a good even stand and is making 65 and 75 bushels per acre and is free from disease.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH SIBLEY.

SIX YEARS OF SATISFACTION

Montgomery Co., Ind., Oct. 18, 1923

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—Your seed corn which I have been using for the last six years was very satisfactory last year. I am sure I grow more corn by using your corn as seed.

Yours truly,

ELMER OTTEMAN.

GOOD SEED CORN

Logan Co., Nov. 7, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—The seed I bought of you last spring was fine and I had a fine stand of the nicest corn around here. Everything was of the best only chinch bugs hurt it. It certainly pays to buy such good seed corn.

Yours truly,

ORAN SCROGGIN.



Field of Alfalfa

Our Seed Corn Farms

WHILE all of our corn is not grown on our own farms it is grown by very careful farmers right in this neighborhood from disease free seed that was especially prepared for growing the crop. On our farms of over 1,000 acres we grow practically all of our sack picked corn and also the extremely early varieties for northern trade and for those who want an early corn for some special reason.

These farms have been a wonderful help to us in the seed corn business. In fact they have made it. The seed corn industry did not just happen to center around Mason City. We believe this is the "farthest north locality" in the United States where the large type of corn yields equal to our yields but they do not have the friable, sandy loam with the wonderful subdrainage that rushes the corn to maturity. This soil is also a very fertile soil. Mason County was the first county in the state to get a large amount of corn on the Chicago market early in November of this year. The corn got ripe, and was sold on an early market and some brought ninety-five cents in Chicago in November.

In running our own farms we have only one object in view, that is, to grow the very finest quality of seed corn that can be grown. This means early, thin, wide planting.

STANDS IN FRONT RANK

Christian Co., Ill., Oct. 18, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—Regarding maturity and soundness of my crop of corn as compared with other fields in this community will say, my yield was good for such a dry season. I will make 50 to 60 bushels to the acre and is of good quality. Although planted late in May it matured out of the way of frost. As compared with other fields it stands in the first rank.

Sincerely yours,

E. A. HUNSLEY.

FRIENDSHIP MELLOWED BY TIME

Fulton Co., Ill., Oct. 18, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—I have used your corn for a few years now and have always found it as you represented. I have always secured a good stand and the corn yielded well and was of a good quality until this year, but due to a bad storm through here in August our corn is cut in two, I think. I will want some more of your seed next spring.

Yours truly,

HERBERT M. FLEMING.



Detasseled Row Breeding Plot

Testimonials

Cass Co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1923.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—The 6 bushels of seed corn received from you last spring was satisfactory in every respect. Will make a possible yield of 60 bushels or more per acre. It is ripening well and will do to husk by November first. Your terms of sale and quality of seed corn are all that any prospective buyer should ask for.

Yours respectfully,
A. A. DINWIDDIE.

Sangamon Co., Ill., October 13, 1923.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—Received your letter and will say I can not complain. My corn crop is as good a crop of corn as I ever raised and can not find any fault with your seed corn.

Yours truly,
FRANK WEIR.

Tazewell Co., Ill., Oct. 10, 1923.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—Thank you for your favor and will say the corn is fair in most parts only the frost hurt it some and in some places it blew down.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. CORYELL.

Alexander Co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1923.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—I planted the corn I bought of you last spring early and the water came up—overflowing ditches and drowned out my corn. So I cannot give you a good report. Seed was good.

Yours truly,
G. W. KIRKBRIDE.

Audrian Co., Mo., Oct. 15, 1923.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—The corn I received of you in the spring was planted on 80 acres of new ground, blue stem and blue grass sod that was ploughed last fall, the first time ever. I had as nearly a 100 per cent stand as I ever saw. Corn was injured some by drought as it did not rain during July.

My son, who is taking a course in agriculture, took his professor and class into this field last week. The professor advised him that he had show corn, and that he should show some corn in the home town and advertise seed corn for sale. He estimated the yield at 70 bushels.

Respectfully
W. W. BOYD.

Clay Co., Ind., Nov. 15, 1923.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—We had a very unfavorable season here for the successful growing of corn.

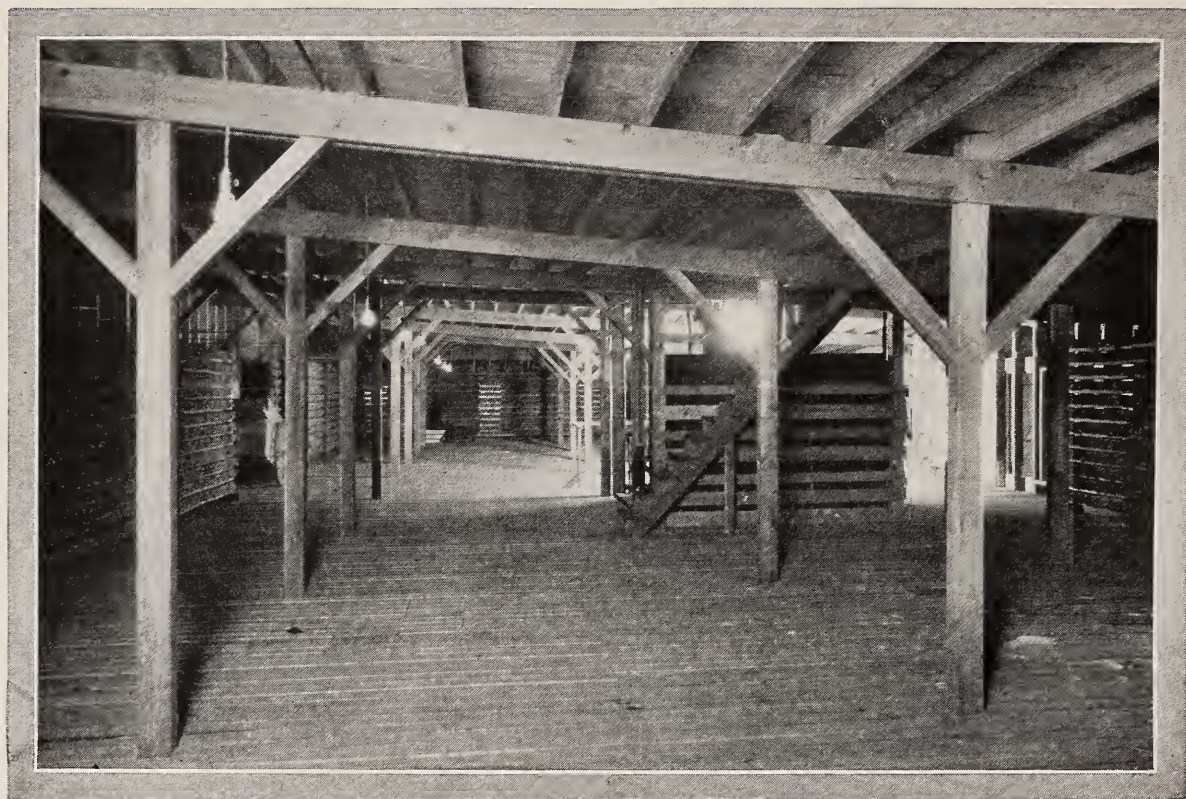
Excessive rains, followed by cold, cloudy days, from May 14th (when I finished planting) to June 10th, when I finished replanting; hot and dry weather in July and a killing freeze September 13th.

However, the 4 bushels of seed corn bought of you is entirely satisfactory in every respect and some of my corn is better than any I have ever raised in Illinois or this state. Should I need seed corn next spring, you will receive my order.

Sincerely yours,
IRA L. GRAY.

Sangamon Co., Nov. 13, 1923.
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—Herewith find check for \$42, in payment for seed corn. I surely appreciate your treatment and the corn we received.

Yours truly,
ROBT. W. DRENNAN.



One of Ten Mammoth Drying Floors
This Room is Over 100 Feet Long

How We Plant Corn on Our Own Farms

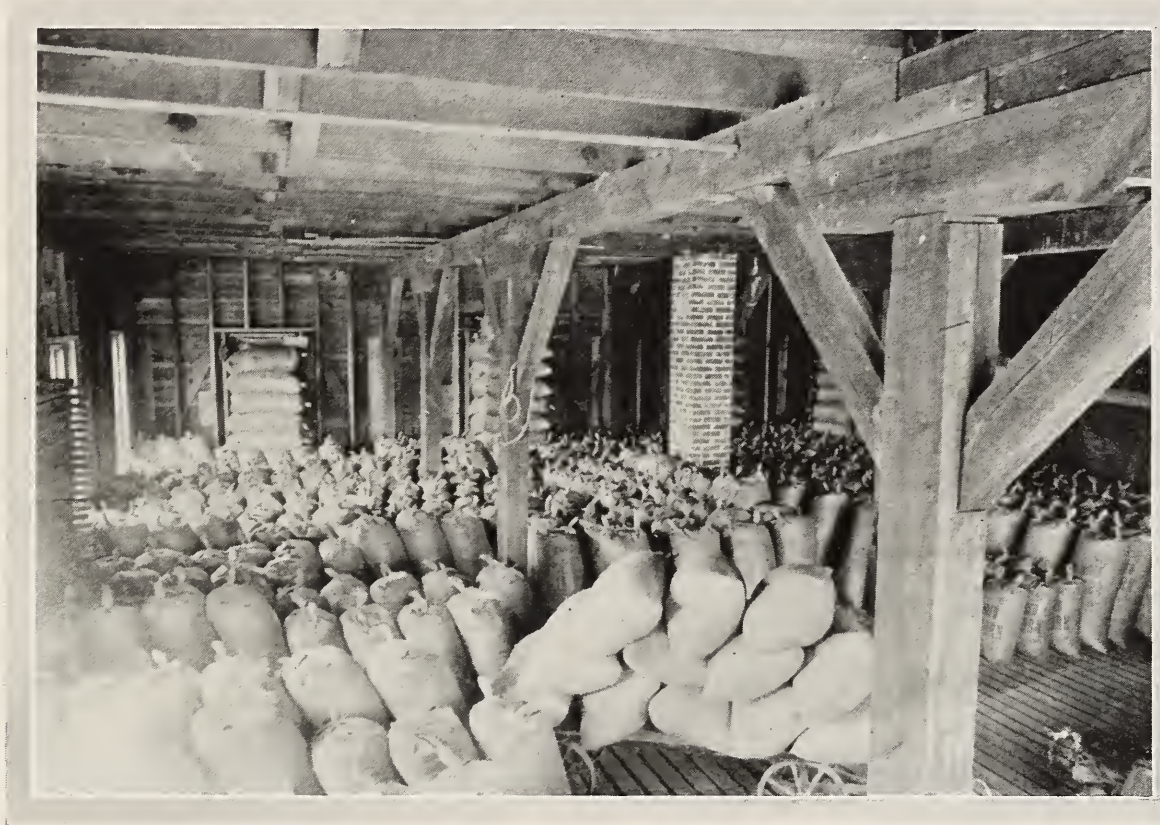
NO TWO farmers plant their corn in exactly the same way. We have received valuable suggestions from our friends. Now, we are going to tell you how we plant our corn.

First—We want good seed corn that has been graded over two number eighteen screens and corn that we know will grow. Second—The seed bed must be absolutely free from weeds. If the rush of work in a wet season makes it impossible to disc the field immediately before planting, furrow openers are fastened on the planter runners. If the field is inclined to be foul like some bottom land we use the furrow openers even if the ground is clean when the corn is planted. We know that furrow openers have their disadvantages but so does a clean field of corn have its advantages in more bushels.

If the planting is done before the 20th of May we try not to cover more than one inch deep unless the ground is very dry. On good moist ground the early planting is just as shallow as we can plant and not have too many kernels uncovered. To have one hill in a hundred uncovered we consider a sign of good work.

If we do not get our corn in by the 20th of May we plant a little deeper if the weather is hot and dry. Before planting we see that the wire is in first class shape and the trip forks renewed if badly worn. If the check is too soon (too far ahead) we lengthen the breast straps to lower the tongue. If the check is too late (too far behind) we shorten the breast strap to raise the tongue. If the check is too much out the adjustment will have to be made in the planter itself.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH S EED CORN



March 1st Shipment of Seed Corn

Drive steady. When setting stake take up **all** slack but do not stretch wire. This is hard on wire and planter. Do not set stake behind planter wheel but set it behind seat. When approaching headland do not drive until fence stops the team but stop before you stretch your wire out of check. After the drop the forks should fly back in plenty of time for the next check. If they fail to fly back promptly examine spring release and also dog. Oil. A tardy return of the forks means an uneven check. The check in every field should be examined by digging out about ten hills and lining up. Do this on the first ten rows not the last ten. Better to have crooked rows than a crooked check. Both are something to be ashamed of.

If you have more than two plants an average to the hill your corn is too thick and it must be harrowed and harrowed until the stand is about 180 plants to the hundred hills.

Three plants to a hill are too many plants, regardless of what the condition may be. Early Yellow Dent should be planted instead of Reid if planting is delayed after the 25th of May. This corn, being a small foliage corn, can stand to be a little thicker than Reid or other larger foliage types. Never depend upon what your plates say you are planting, dig down and find out. We prefer an edge drop planter to any hill drop planter. The runners must be kept bright. Good work can not be done with rusty runners.

Save this catalogue and refer to this page when you plant corn. If you have some criticism to make on "How We Plant Our Corn," we will be glad to have your opinion. Experience is the best teacher but checking up on each others farming methods is also a big help.



Pedigreed Herefords—Maple Grove Earm
M. L. AINSWORTH, Proprietor

New Crop Not Good for Seed

Don't Plant 1923 Crop Unless it was Thoroughly Dried in October

THE 1923 crop of corn if well matured in the field and taken direct to seed corn plant or heated room and thoroughly dried should make good seed corn, because the excess moisture was quickly taken out of it. (We intend to plant the new crop next year on our own farms.) **But** this year you can not afford to plant seed that hung up for several weeks full of moisture. The freezing and thawing every day of this water is very hard on the germination. In fact freezing hurts corn that is hung up in the barn much more than corn that is better protected in the crib. Comparative tests have proven that corn out of a crib is better than hung seed corn that has not first been dried.

Our seed is guaranteed as to germination because it is dried at just the right time and the drying stopped when it should be stopped. Our corn (new crop) is not allowed to get drier than twelve per cent nor to contain more than sixteen per cent of moisture.

Last year we told our customers that where cash was sent with order we would refund in the fall the purchase price to all customers who claimed their own seed was better than our Pure Bred Seed Corn or made a better crop. This same offer is made this year. We do not want you to have to pay for our corn if it is not worth the money. We know it is worth many times the price asked and our customers who buy of us each year know it. Now we want you to know it.



We Want You to See the Most Perfect Seed Corn Plant in America

WE extend a cordial invitation to all farmers to inspect our drying plants at Mason City, Ill. If you make us a visit during January or February, you will see thousands of bushels on the drying racks as well as thousands of bushels ready for shipment. Our entire stock is easily seen at our plant. We handle no crib corn.

As an inducement to reliable farmers living within 50 miles of our plant, we make the offer to pay your railroad fare, providing you purchase 20 bushels of seed (your own selection.) Several farmers can club together and send a man to select their seed for them. We are on the Springfield, Peoria, Chicago, St. Louis Hard Road. Our plant is right on the road. Why not drive over in your car? We guarantee the truth of every statement made in this catalog, and will willingly repay your traveling expenses if, upon examination of our plants and corn, you find any misrepresentations have been made. The last offer is made whether you buy any corn or not.

How We Determine What Germination Percentage to Guarantee

We guarantee—not merely assure—a higher germination percentage than any other seed corn firm in the United States. We do not guess or hope that the germination will be above 95 per cent. We know specifically what it will be, since every year, before making our guarantee, we make numerous tests from all parts of the building. Before this catalog went to press we tested over 16,000 kernels from hundreds of ears. The work required over a month's time. These tests are running nearly 100 per cent. We guarantee enough less to make sure and safe the guarantee.

Read this guarantee, which is sent with every bushel of corn:

This is a facsimile of tag accompanying every shipment

OUR GUARANTEE

“You are given twelve days in which to test this corn. If you find it unsatisfactory in any way, return to us, at our expense, within the above limit and we will refund the purchase price. Guaranteed germination 95 per cent or better.”

W. T. AINSWORTH & SONS, Mason City, Illinois



TWO MODERN SE



MAIN STREET PLANT SHOWING
VENTILATING DOORS CLOSED

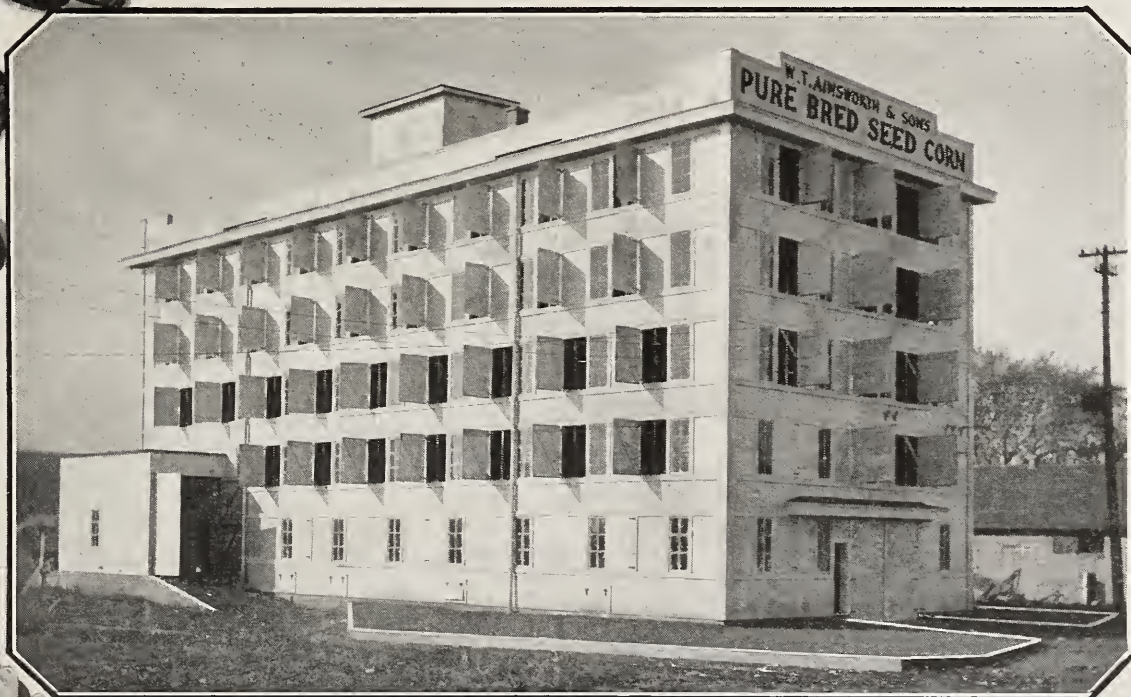


MAIN STREET PLANT SHOWING
VENTILATING DOORS OPEN

PURE BRED CORN PLANTS



C AND A PLANT SHOWING
VENTILATING DOORS CLOSED



C AND A PLANT SHOWING
VENTILATING DOORS OPEN

Early Yellow Dent

EARLY YELLOW DENT is by far the most popular early maturing yellow corn we have ever grown. In this splendid yellow corn is combined both early maturity and high yield to a very wonderful degree. We grow this corn on our own farms and have done so for years. If planted before June first in this locality it always reaches full maturity. We have had it well matured when planted as late as July first, when growing conditions happened to be ideal. This season, forty acres matured perfectly making seventy-five bushels when planted the first of June.

Of course the ears are not as large as Reid's Yellow Dent. If they were as large the corn would not be as early in maturing. You can not grow an elephant in the same length of time as it takes to grow a hog. While the ears are not as large there are more of them to the hill. This is the popular corn for early hogging down and also for main crop late planting or planting on bottom land. Corn looks just like the illustration. Cobs are small with large per cent of shelled grain.

Prices:—You will find our prices on an attached sheet. We wait until the last minute before making up our price list because we want our prices right. We would rather have the price fifty cents too low than fifty cents too high. No large seed corn house in the world can sell pure bred, rack dried seed corn cheaper than we can. Several have tried and failed. This community has made its reputation as a seed corn center because of its ability to sell good seed corn at a fair price.

Bond Co., Ill., July 23, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will find check for seed corn and many thanks. Your seed corn I got is looking fine but is in need of rain.

Yours truly,
GEORGE J. METZGER.

Kane Co., Ill., July 23, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—Enclosed find check for 9 bushels of seed corn. The corn is doing well and we have a full stand as is usual with your seed. I remain as good a booster as ever.

Yours truly,
W. D. THOMAS.

Cass Co., Ill., Oct. 10, 1923.

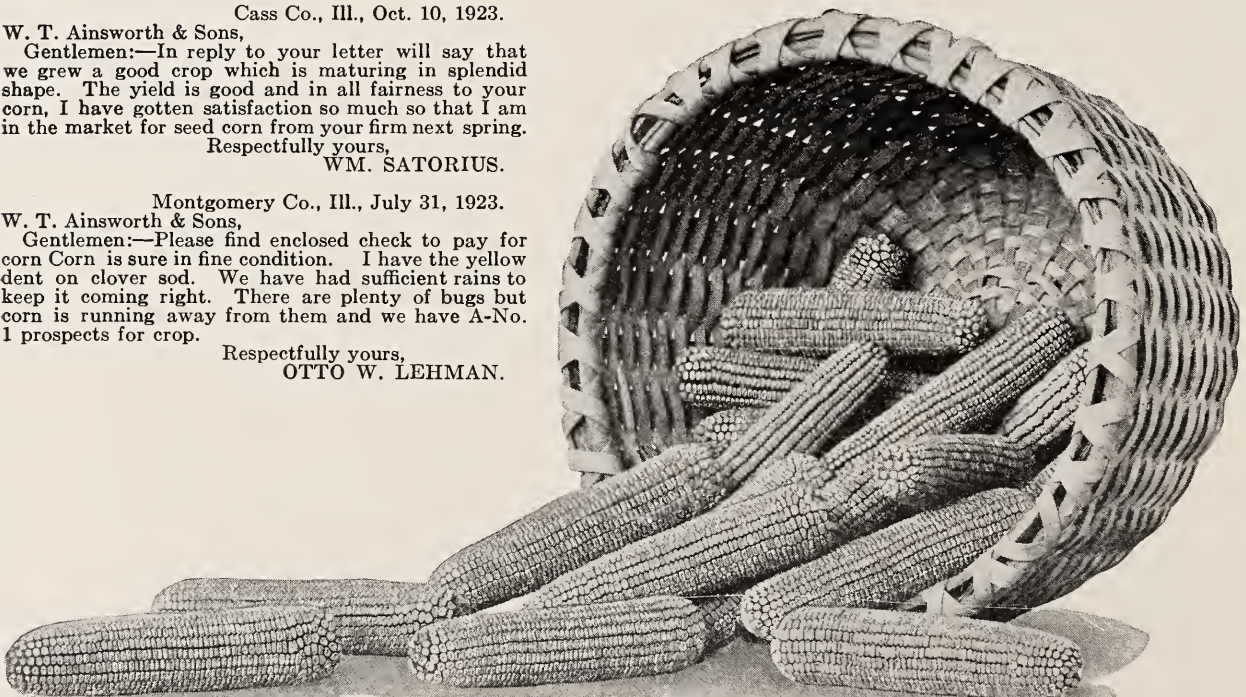
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—In reply to your letter will say that we grew a good crop which is maturing in splendid shape. The yield is good and in all fairness to your corn, I have gotten satisfaction so much so that I am in the market for seed corn from your firm next spring.

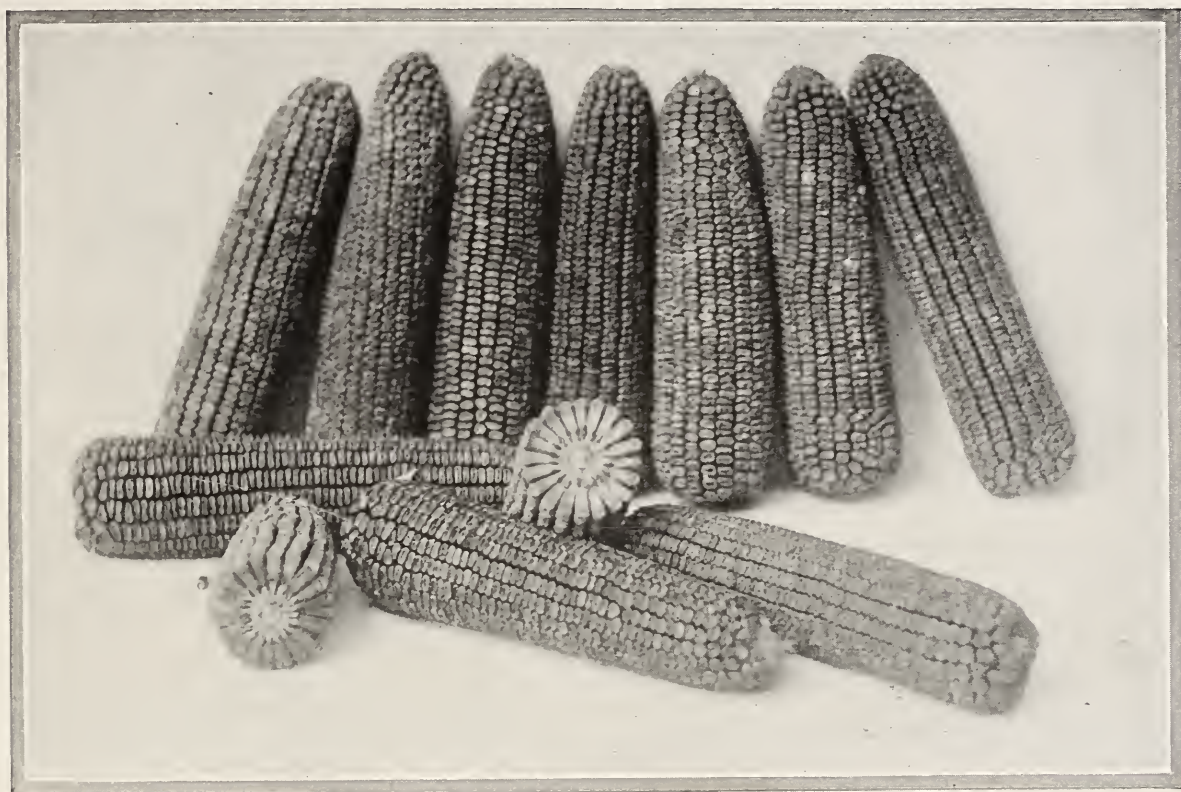
Respectfully yours,
WM. SATORIUS.

Montgomery Co., Ill., July 31, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—Please find enclosed check to pay for corn. Corn is sure in fine condition. I have the yellow dent on clover sod. We have had sufficient rains to keep it coming right. There are plenty of bugs but corn is running away from them and we have A-No. 1 prospects for crop.

Respectfully yours,
OTTO W. LEHMAN.





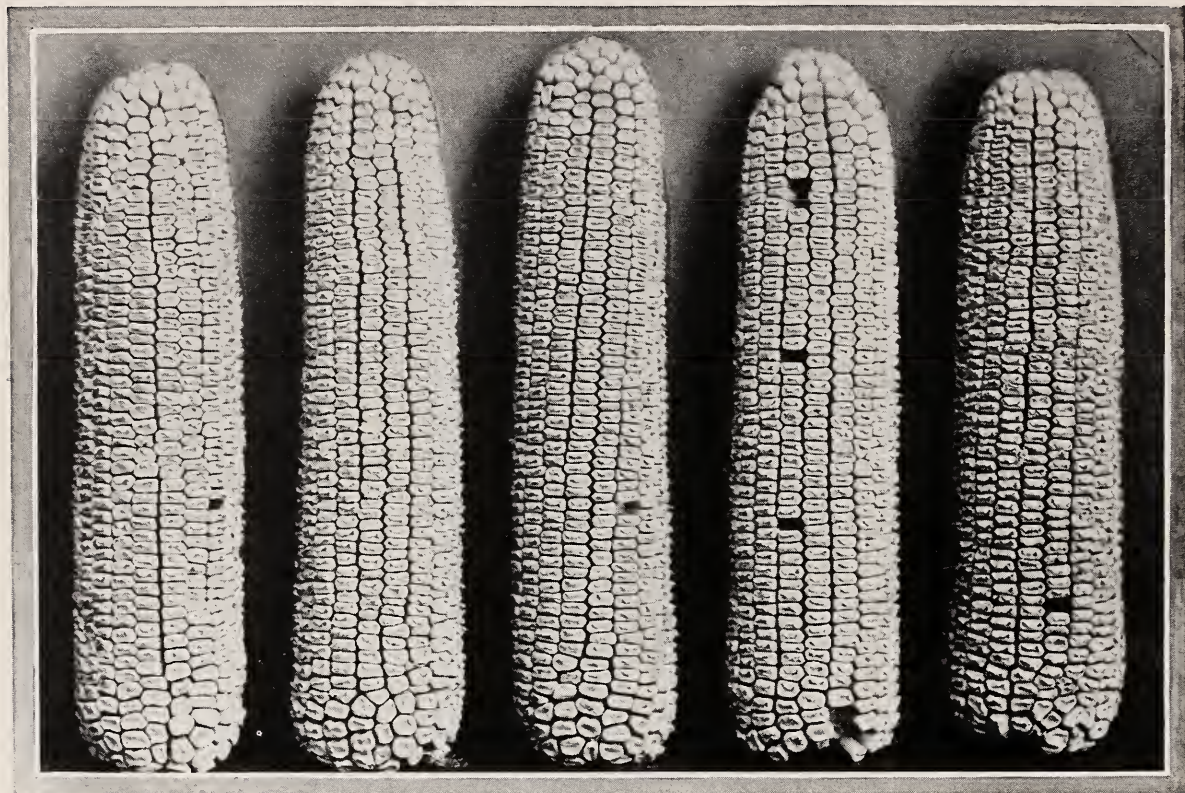
Ainsworth Ninety Day

RECOMMENDED FOR GENERAL PLANTING IN IOWA

THIS splendid corn matures in about the same time as our Early Yellow Dent. Ears are a little shorter but they are bigger around. The average weight per ear is a little more than the Early Yellow Dent. While the Early Yellow Dent resembles the Reid in appearance Ainsworth's 90-Day looks more like Leaming.

Ears are of good size, meaty kernels, cobs small. For the early feeder or the man who has to replant or can not plant until late, this corn is especially recommended. For the northern farmer this makes an ideal ensilage. The same may be said for the Eastern farmer. In the South this corn has taken the place of the well-known June corn, making a greater yield and being a fine drouth resister. This corn is grown on our own farms and we can guarantee it to be exactly as represented. In other words you will get exactly what you order.

Prices:—You will find our prices on an attached sheet. We wait until the last minute before making up our price list because we want our prices right. We would rather have the price fifty cents too low than fifty cents too high. No large seed corn house in the world can sell pure bred, rack dried seed corn cheaper than we can. Several have tried and failed. This community has made its reputation as a seed corn center because of its ability to sell good seed corn at a fair price.



Silver Mine

IN IOWA, Silver Mine is standard and is called Iowa Silver Mine. In Illinois it is just Silver Mine but it is the most popular white corn grown in our state. We didn't get our original strain from Iowa either. We got it from Harry Winter of Wenona, Illinois. To Mr. Winter, we gladly give the laurels. This is the only variety that we have not added to or taken from since we started growing it. Time and time again we have grown the Winter Silver Mine in our trial plots with other leading strains and it has always won out. When we crossed it with other strains the Winter Silver Mine was hurt. When we grew it smoother we lowered the yield. So we went back to the original strain. To prevent inbreeding we have frequently crossed our stock with fresh stock from Mr. Winter and other breeders who had his strain of corn.

We were the first large Illinois seed corn breeders to grow and feature this splendid white corn; with the Reid's Yellow Dent characteristics. When we first began growing Silver Mine, other seed corn men said, "It is too early for central Illinois and the ears

PLANTED LATE, MADE 60 BUSHELS

Saline Co., Mo., Nov. 2, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with the outcome of your seed corn, both the 90-Day and the Early Dent. I was late in planting both varieties. They were ready to harvest by the 10th of October. I think the Early Dent is a little earlier than the 90-Day. Those who have seen it like it very well and they estimate its yield at 60 bushels per acre. Being planted late it didn't have a good show. I think it can not be excelled for an early growing corn.

Respectfully,

R. F. BUNRETT.

EARLY CORN BETTER EARED

McDonough Co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—I did not plant but a few rows of the Early Yellow Dent on account of my planter dropping too many kernels in a hill but those few rows seemed to be better eared than my later variety.

We had a very heavy rain and strong wind, almost a cyclone, on August 4th which blew our corn flat to the ground, damaging it fully one-third or more.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. SHEETS.

RACK DRIED AINSWORTH SEED CORN



are too small." It is earlier than Reid and the ears are somewhat smaller we grant that. But—And here is the kernel in the nut. Silver Mine will grow more bushels of sound corn per acre in the three corn years in a five or six year rotation than any other white corn. If you are trying to get a prize for growing one hundred bushels of corn per acre don't plant Silver Mine, plant Johnson County and take your chances with the weather. But remember that Silver Mine never fails on any land that the Lord intended to grow corn. It is a wonderful drouth resister and under adverse conditions pulls through and makes a crop where other varieties fail. It just plugs along and makes a fair to good crop every year. For thin land this is undoubtedly the best white corn. This corn is so popular around Mason City that growers of white corn prefer it to all others. They say, "It gets ripe and the seed houses will take it."

Description:—Silver Mine is deep grained, pure white kernel and small white cob. It is rough type, 16 to 20 rows closely packed on the cob. The per centage of shelled corn to cob is the highest of any corn we grow.

Adapted:—This corn is adapted to any place where Reid's Yellow Dent is adapted, and in addition it is safe for early and main planting in Northern Illinois, Northern Indiana and all of Iowa. It matures in about 100 days.

LIKED OUR SEED LAST YEAR, WANTS MORE FROM THE SAME CROP

Piatt Co., Ill., Dec. 12, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—The corn I got of you was very satisfactory. I didn't get it planted until the 8th of June. It made 50 bushels of very good corn to the acre.

Now, I want you to save me 12 bushels of Reid's Yellow Dent corn. I would rather have the 1922 crop.

Yours truly,

ISAAC ZEIDERS.

GOOD IN EVERY WAY

Adams Co., Ill., Oct. 24, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—The Reid's Yellow Dent seed corn we purchased of you last spring was very satisfactory in every way as it has always been in former years. We got a good stand of corn. It is well matured and will yield about 70 bushels per acre.

Wishing you success, I remain,

Yours truly,

CARL SHRIVER.

Reid's Yellow Dent

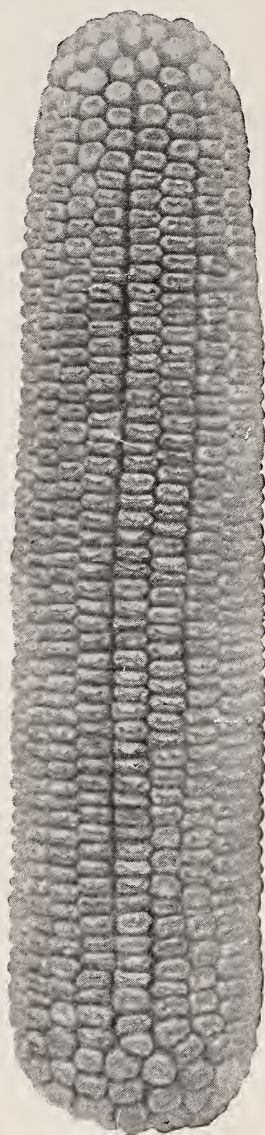
REID'S Yellow Dent is the great yellow market corn of the Mississippi Valley. If a medium maturing yellow corn is wanted and the crop is to be shelled on the farm and hauled to market, the Illinois corn grower need look no farther than Reid's Yellow Dent. For feeding on the farm Leaming is better. For very early maturity we prefer Early Yellow Dent but for golden bushels of sound market corn, Reid's Yellow Dent has and will continue to be the favorite of the Illinois farmer.

The stalk of Reid's Yellow Dent is not as heavy as any other big type corn. The plant food goes to the ear instead of the stalk. This is a strong argument for the corn. Reid's has another reason for being prolific. It has had more work done on it in the way of breeding than all other Illinois varieties combined. Charles Reid of Delavan, (only 20 miles from Mason City) did the first and greatest work on Reid's Yellow Dent. This corn will make his name immortal but thousands of others have helped to make Reid's Yellow Dent as we know it today.

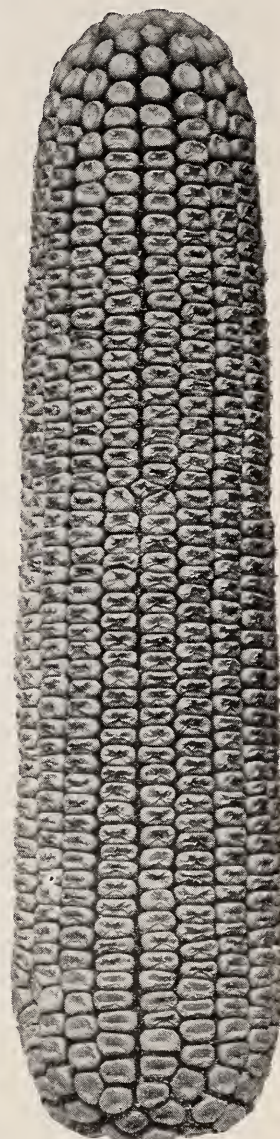
We guarantee our New Crop Reid to be equal to any New Crop Reid in both appearance and germination, regardless of price. We guarantee our Old Crop Reid to have as high a germination as any corn that can be obtained anywhere at any price. This is a strong statement but the germination is practically perfect. In the bag the new seed looks a little nicer than the old.

Description:—Color, golden yellow; grain, deep and closely packed. A characteristic is that the alternating rows dovetail. Kernels well dented but at the same time a medium smooth type. Matures in about 110 days.

Adapted:—Reid's Yellow Dent is adapted to Central and Southern Illinois, Central and Southern Indiana, Southern Iowa, Eastern Kansas and Oklahoma, and where a big type is grown in Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia.



The Old Rongh Type in favor for 20 Years Now Discarded.



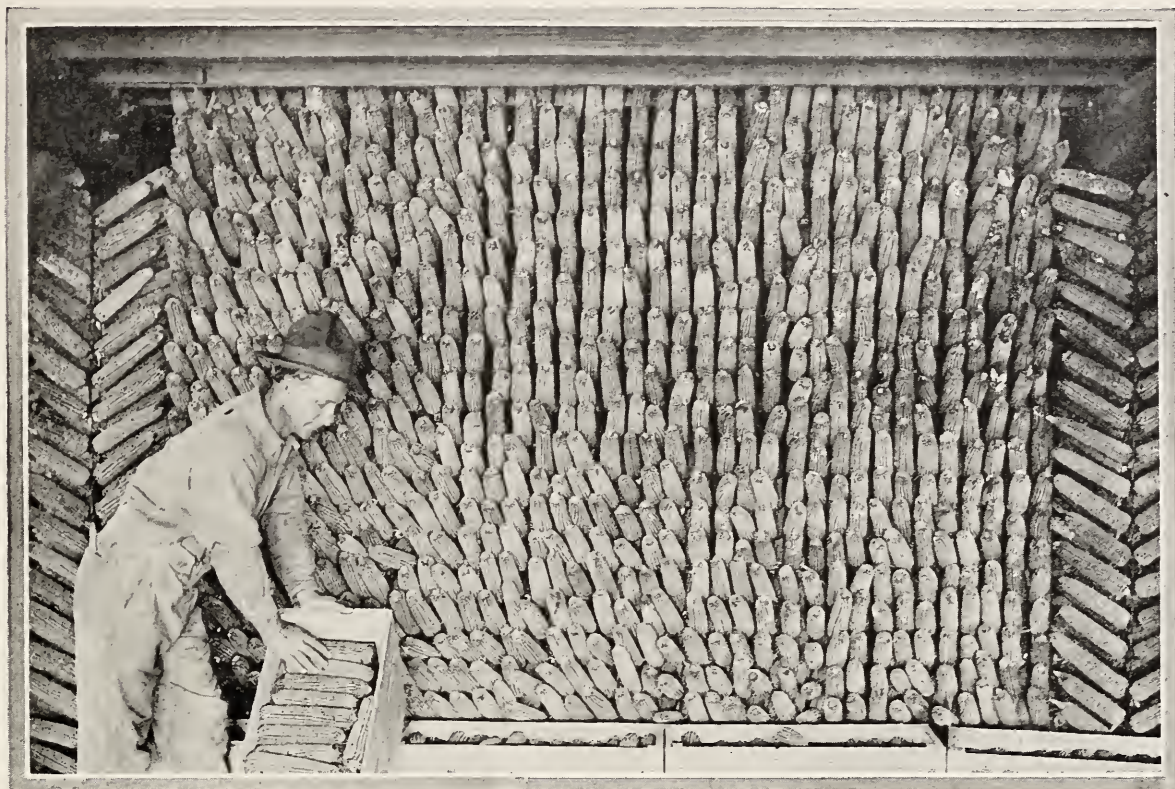
The Popular Smooth Type Reid which is here to stay.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—The seed corn I received from you last spring has produced a wonderful crop. I have the best yield of corn that I have ever raised.
Very truly yours,
LESTER GARROTT.

Union Co., Ill., Oct. 6, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,
Gentlemen:—I am enclosing check for seed corn. Your corn is sure good.
Very truly yours,
HARLEY SEED.

Lawrence Co., Ill., July 30, 1923.



Reid's Yellow Dent on Wire Hangers

Testimonials

Shelby Co., Ohio, Oct. 23, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—As I have been buying my seed corn from you for the last 15 to 20 years I wish to say that I never failed to find a 95 to 100 per cent germination test, which means a good stand to start with. I always had a very satisfactory crop which can be proven by my neighborhood. I figure a 50 bushel average this year which is very good considering the season.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. BORCHERS.

Champaign Co., Ill., Oct. 16, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—The early maturing seed corn purchased of you last spring was planted on my farm at Flora, in Clay County, Illinois, in May and matured in good season as represented. My purchase was very satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

HENRY M. DUNLAP.

Sangamon Co., Ill., November 9, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—I have delayed answering your letter of October 4th addressed to me by your firm relative to the results of the seed corn used on our farm this year, for the reason that we had a severe storm go through our neighborhood during the growth of the corn, and I was doubtful as to the outcome.

It is unfortunate that I can not give you a good testimonial this year, as the yield was cut down materially and all the corn that was down is very badly damaged.

I can say that the stand was practically perfect, and the corn that has had a chance to mature properly is in splendid condition.

I trust that in another year I can give you a more satisfactory testimonial.

Sincerely,

WM. R. VREDENBURGH.

Cooper Co., Mo., October 11, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 9th inst. to hand. Am glad indeed that you have a good supply of seed corn on hand for the coming season and suppose I will want some. I have used your corn for several years and have never failed to get a good stand and it does well in this locality.

We have a very good corn crop in this locality, although quite a good deal was cut short. Because of the wet weather last spring it was not sufficiently tended. Your corn matures well, is of a good quality and soundness and I think yields as well or better than any corn here.

Yours very truly,

F. C. BETTERIDGE.

Lake Co., Ind., Oct. 24, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—Will say the corn we have been getting of you grows a good strong stock, and the ears are well filled, are solid and large enough to suit anyone. We use the Leaming for silage and is very good for that purpose. The Reid's Yellow Dent we have not yet harvested but to me it looks as if it were going to run better per acre than any we have had for years. It is well matured and ready to crib at this date.

Yours truly,

GRUEL BROS.

Peoria Co., Ill., Oct. 28, 1923.

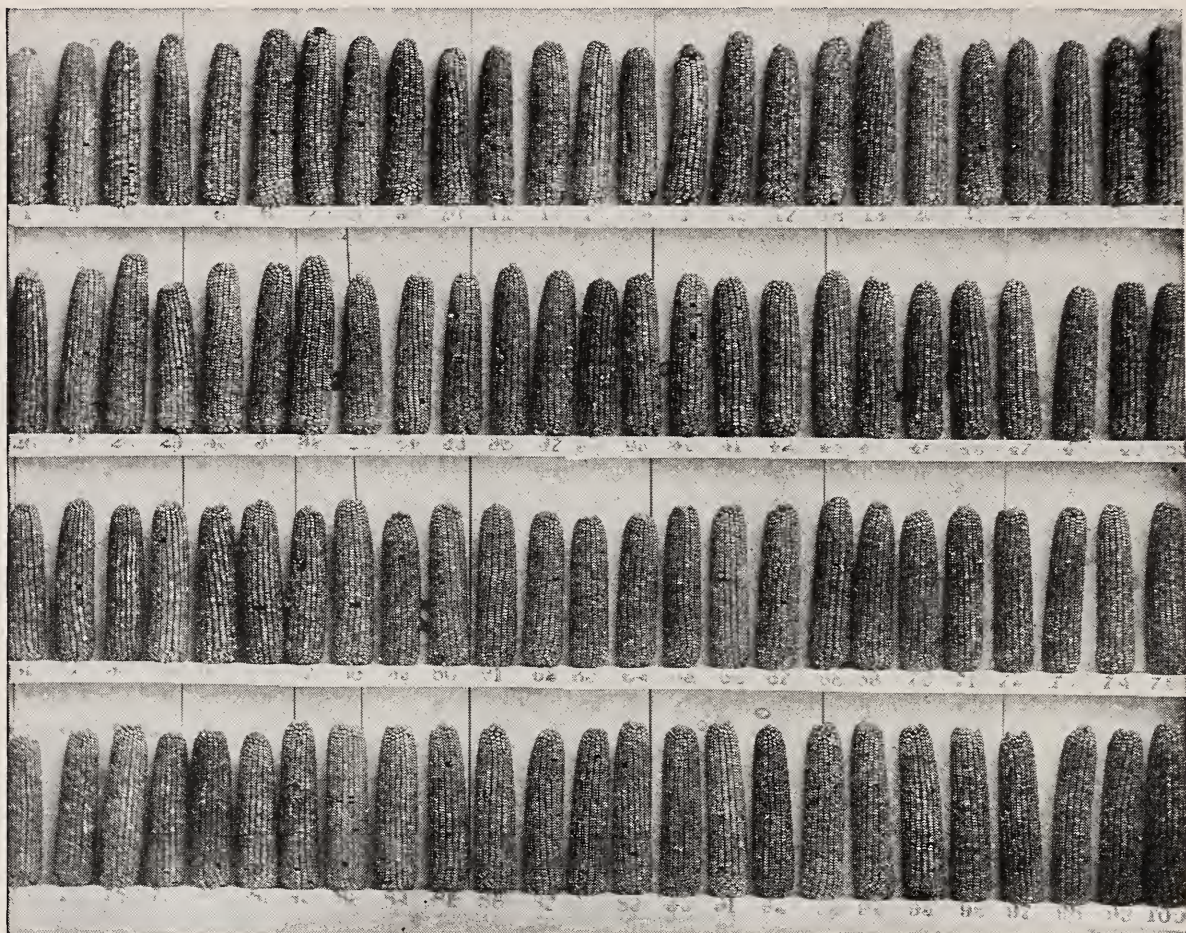
W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—That seed corn that you sent me was satisfactory in every way. We had a very dry summer in this locality. I am satisfied that my corn is a little above the average around here in regard to quality and yield.

Enclosed please find check for which hold my order for 12 bushels of your sack picked in October corn. I want five bushels of your sack picked in October, Silver Mine (shelled) and seven bushels of your Reid's Yellow Dent (shelled).

Yours truly,

JOHN S. HOLMES.



In Our Corn Breeding We Keep All Our Measurements on a Special Form as Shown Above.

Gold Standard Leaming

OUR Gold Standard Leaming is known in every Agricultural College in the United States where corn is bred and tested out in trial grounds. Every year we get an unsolicited order from the University of Illinois, University of Missouri and the University of Wisconsin and many other state colleges. There is a reason for this. Our Leaming is darker in color than any other Leaming we have ever seen. It is also earlier, being fully as early as our Reid's Yellow Dent.

Leaming is the greatest stock feeding corn. It is not as hard as Reid, and for this reason is more easily digested. Per cent in protein is also higher than in any other standard variety of good yield.

Description:—Heavy stalks with broad leaves which makes it the best ensilage corn grown. The ears are medium to large in size and have a dark, rich golden color. Cobs are a dark red. While an occasional white cob is characteristic of this corn we have practically eliminated white and light colored cobs. The cob is more easily crushed and masticated by cattle than any other variety. Kernel is meaty.



Adapted:—Wherever Reid's Yellow Dent is grown.

Prices:—You will find our prices on an attached sheet. We wait until the last minute before making up our price list because we want our prices right. We would rather have the price fifty cents too low than fifty cents too high. No large seed corn house in the world can sell pure bred, rack dried seed corn cheaper than we can. Several have tried and failed. This community has made its reputation as a seed corn center because of its ability to sell good seed corn at a fair price.

Testimonials

WILL PLANT OUR CORN NEXT YEAR

Menard Co., Ill., Oct. 20, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—The corn I got from you did not do so well this year as it did last year. I intend to plant your corn again next year.

Yours truly,

HENRY MELCHERS.

AN EARLY ORDER FROM AN OLD CUSTOMER

Shelby Co., Nov. 21, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—Book me for 25 bushels of corn, 12 Leaming and 13 Dent, both yellow, shelled and graded. Let me know when you want your money. Don't slip until spring of 1924.

Yours respectfully,

MARTIN HAMM.

HOOSIER FRIEND WILL PLANT AINSWORTH'S SEED CORN IN THE FUTURE

Knox Co., Ind., Nov. 8, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—It gives me great pleasure to write to you again about your wonderful seed corn. How is your corn crop this season? It was very dry here during the month of July which caused the early corn on the thin soil to fire badly. Will your Reid's Yellow Dent outyield and weigh more than your White Dent? Would you advise yellow or white corn for feeding hogs? I believe your yellow corn is easier husked than the white.

I want to tell you the great mistake I made this season. I ordered seed corn from another firm and did not get of you. But, alas. I got a very poor stand. The corn did not germinate, very large shank and hard to break out. I tell you it is a very dear lesson, one to remember a long time. I am going back to my dear old friends, W. T. Ainsworth & Sons. Believe me I have lost several bushels of corn by not ordering seed from you. I have always got good stand of corn from the seed I purchased of you and very good yields.

Yours truly,

ALBERT H. MYERS.

LEAMING

Greene Co., Ill., Oct. 20, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—The Leaming corn I bought last spring is fine, about 70 bushels per acre and good quality. I am well pleased with it. The Johnson County is also good, will make between 60 and 65 bushels to the acre.

Yours truly,

O. B. RIVES.

Washington Co., Ohio, Nov. 2, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—I thought I would write and let you know how the 6 bushels of seed corn came out that we bought of you last winter.

We had six corn projects in our Smith Hughes agricultural work, using your corn. Five came out splendid, probably averaging 95 bushels to the acre. The fodder was large and nearly every stalk had 2 large ears on it. The sixth did not turn out as well due probably to lack of attention by the boy.

Very truly yours,

HERBERT B. VAN DER POEL.

Tazewell Co., Nov. 2, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—I have been planting your seed corn for a number of years and have no complaint. I will want more next season.

Yours respectfully,

H. M. BRIGHTON.

Piatt Co., Ill., Nov. 26, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—The corn you sent me last spring came up about 100 per cent and made a good growth and now we are reaping the harvest. Some of the corn made 55 bushels, only 20 acres, the other 120 is making nearly 70 bushels to the acre. Each ear is well filled from tip to butt. The yellow corn was exceptionally good. I expect to order some more corn the coming season, part old and part new. Will order about the first of the year so as to be sure to get some of the old corn. There will be a good demand for seed corn from this locality. Wishing you success, I am

Yours truly,

JOHN C. SCHULTZ.

Will Co., Ill., Oct. 10, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—In reply to yours of the 8th, will say I planted the Johnson County White, May 7th and the Silver Mine, May 8th. The weather was cold and the corn lay in the ground a long time so the stand was not very good. The cut worms worked on it as it was sod ground. They cut the Silver Mine so that I had to replant it. The Johnson County looks like it will make a big yield. It is fairly dry and seems of good quality.

The seed was all I had expected and I can highly recommend your seed corn.

Yours truly,

H. J. OHLHUES.



Ainsworth White Dent

WHAT is White Dent? Ainsworth's White Dent is simply a double cross between Silver Mine and Johnson County. First, we cross the Silver Mine with a smooth type of Johnson or Boone. The next year this corn is again crossed with Johnson. This makes the final cross three-fourths Johnson and one-fourth Silver Mine. It is earlier than Johnson and considerably later in maturing than Silver Mine. It is somewhat later than Reid's Yellow Dent.

Our White Dent is well matured this year and shows a very high germination. If you are in doubt whether you should plant White Dent or Johnson County, order three bushels of each and plant half the forty in Johnson County and half in White Dent and decide for yourself. Of course one year is not a fair test with anything. If we knew just what kind of soil you had, when you would get your corn planted, and when the rains would come, and also the first frost, we could tell you exactly what kind of corn to plant.

No matter where you live you should never plant Johnson, Leaming, White Dent or Reid as late as June first. Plant Silver Mine, Early Yellow Dent or 90-Day. There is no exception to this rule. This statement is based on facts.

Adapted:—White Dent can be grown wherever Johnson County is grown. Remember it is a little earlier than Johnson County.



Prices:—You will find our prices on an attached sheet. We wait until the last minute before making up our price list because we want our prices right. We would rather have the price fifty cents too low than fifty cents too high. No large seed corn house in the world can sell pure bred, rack dried seed corn cheaper than we can. Several have tried and failed. This community has made its reputation as a seed corn center because of its ability to sell good seed corn at a fair price.

Save, Buy Right, Sell Right

THIS IS THE SECRET OF FINANCIAL SUCCESS

SPEAKING of White Dent seed corn reminds us that the most money we ever made in our lives on a crop of corn was when we hogged down a field of White Dent corn that made 80 bushels per acre with a market value of 65 cents and sold the hogs in the winter for 19 cents per pound.

Hogs had been a losing proposition for two years, the result being that few sows were bred in the fall of 1916. This made a short crop of market hogs for the winter of 1917-18. We have learned in our three generations of farming that hogs can not be cheap more than two years in succession. After the second year of low prices double the number of sows are bred in the fall. The extra litters are accommodated in the spring by temporary straw sheds.

Our plan is to have permanent hog houses to accommodate 20 sows on each 160 acre farm. On the second year of low prices 40 sows are bred. If the price of market hogs is not high in the November following we again breed 40 sows, or until we sell one big crop on a high market. Then we drop back to the 20 sows per farm.. Of course this is speculation but it is intelligent speculation and it has made us thousands of dollars in addition to our regular farm profits.

After all there is only a small place in this world for the man who always buy high and sells cheap. For the man who can think ahead and buy or produce cheap and sell high the world has reserved its choicest fruits.

Plant good seed, and farm only what you can tend well. Keep your farm fertile with live stock, clover or other legumes. Double your feeding operations when your neighbors are getting out and reduce when profits are high. You may not make money every year but your five year average will be satisfactory.

Fulton Co., Ill., Aug. 2, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find check for sixty dollars in payment for seed corn purchased in April. Corn is fine in this community. The stand is good and it all stands up and looks like a 50 to 60 bushel crop.

Yours truly,

WALTER S. HATCH.

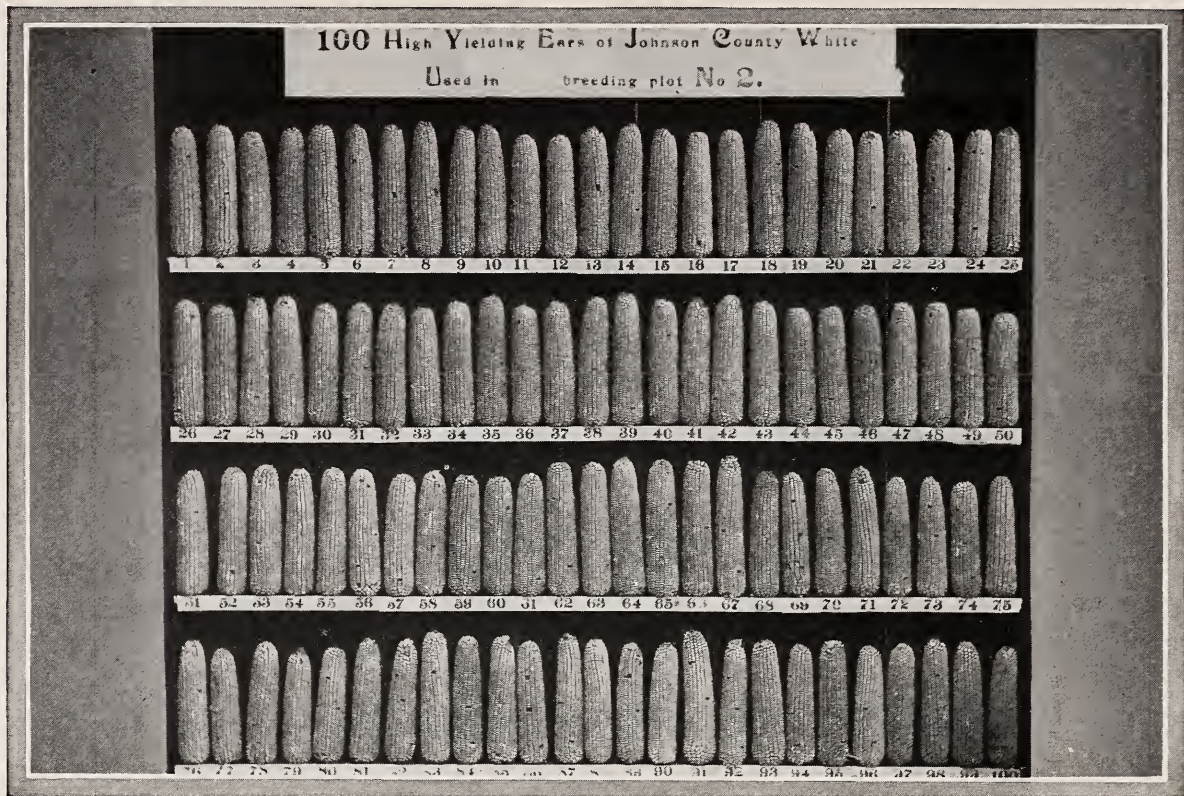
Shelby Co., Ill., August 9, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will find check for the seed corn. I never planted better corn and although the chinch bugs are so bad I still have a fine prospect for corn. Last year they nearly ruined my crop. Thanking you for past favors I still remain an enthusiastic "Ainsworth Seed Corn" man.

Very respectfully yours,

FRANK E. LOFLAND.



Johnson County White

GROWN UNDER ISOLATED CONDITIONS EIGHT YEARS

WHO said 100 bushels to the acre? We did. It is possible because we obtained this yield twice and it is the only corn we have ever had that made 100 bushels per acre.

Now, listen to these "ifs." If you have average to strong corn ground; if you get the Johnson County planted before the tenth of May, if you never get more than two stalks to the hill with about one-third of the hills "ones," (an occasional missing hill for ventilation won't hurt), if you can "lay the corn by" when it is about four feet tall and have it absolutely clean, and if you get plenty of nice rains all summer this corn will out yield any corn known. We hope we have made ourselves clear. You have a one to four shot to get the giggest yield in your county.

This is the biggest eared corn we grow. It is larger than Reid, Leaming or White Dent. It is also later in maturing. Yet we had twenty acres get ripe this year and this was not a good year generally for corn to ripen. We had a lot of Johnson County that did not get ripe and of course it could not be used. For this reason we are a little short on Johnson County.



Order a little of this corn if you are not afraid it will mix with your yellow. Then order twice as much Silver Mine. Order enough altogether for forty acres. Plant in the same field. In the fall write us a letter and give us your results. We have grown the Johnson County on our farms for over twenty years and have grown the Silver Mine for nearly ten years. We think we know both of these popular white varieties.

Description:—Johnson County is often called Boone County. It is a show corn, ears well filled out at both ends. Grains large and rather deep. Cobs are large in size and white. Stalks large with broad foliage. It is a little hard to shuck because of large shank. A good corn to feed. A splendid ensilage corn.

Adapted:—Central Illinois and South wherever there is plenty of rainfall. Never plant this corn in high altitudes where the nights are short.

Testimonials

Monroe Co., Ill., August 13, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—I was well pleased with the seed corn I got of you last spring. It grew fine until the chinch bugs got into it. We have plenty of them here.

Yours truly,

JAMES DUNSMORE.

Menard Co., Ill., Nov. 23, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—The corn we purchased from you the past season has proven most satisfactory in every way. Shall need more of the same kind for next year's crop. With best wishes for your continued success,

Yours very truly,

CHAS. C. JUDY.

Daviess Co., Ky., Nov. 1, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—My corn isn't very good. The season was too wet and so much of it drowned out. The seed was good and may send for some more this year.

Sincerely yours,

W. D. POWERS.

Carroll Co., Ind., Nov. 30, 1923.

W. T. Ainsworth & Sons,

Gentlemen:—Our crop yielded 80 bushels to the acre. The frost damaged it about one-fourth or more in quality. It yielded 10 bushels more than any other corn in the neighborhood.

Yours truly,

AMOS W. KUNS.

Moultrie Co., November 1, 1922.

Gentlemen:—The corn I bought of you did fine for the season. It is making fifty bushels to the acre. It is on bottom land and as fine a quality as a man would want. I am going to save part of my seed out of this corn.

Yours,

T. V. DREW.

Stark Co., Illinois, Nov. 2, 1922.

Gentlemen:—The seed corn I purchased from you last spring was in every way perfectly satisfactory. I think every grain grew and the germination was strong. Think my corn will average around fifty to fifty-five bushels.

Very truly yours,

A. J. MADING.

Pike Co., Illinois, Nov. 1, 1922.

Dear Sirs:—Your inquiry is at hand in reference to the Iowa Silver Mine seed corn I bought of your company last spring. Will say I was highly pleased with the seed. The stand of corn secured was as nearly perfect as could be and matured at least a week earlier than any other corn in the neighborhood. This corn yielded about fifteen bushels more good sound corn to the acre than my own seed and seemed to be remarkably free from infection.

Yours respectfully,

IRA DURAN.

Osage Co., Missouri, Nov. 1, 1922.

Dear Sirs:—The seed corn you sent us was satisfactory in every way. I got a good stand. Corn is poor due to chinch bugs and drought. We never had enough rain after the corn was planted to make water stand in shovel marks in row. However, where chinch bugs were not too thick we have some corn. Have selected our seed for next year from stalk and it is thoroughly dry now. The corn matured slightly earlier than most corn planted in this neighborhood. Stalk is smaller and ear closer to the ground.

Respectfully yours,

PAUL E. TURNER.

Piatt Co., October 20, 1922.

Montgomery Co., Ind., Nov. 1, 1922.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter about the seed corn. I killed my seed with fertilizer. Had never had any experience with the stuff and got too much in the hill and it mixed with the corn some and killed it. I had to plant all my corn over but a few rows where I ran out of fertilizer. Your seed was fine. I will say that when I need any more seed corn I will send to you for it.

Yours,

WILBERT WILLS.

Dear Sirs:—I have just started husking and like the appearance of the corn raised from the seed I purchased of you very much. It is very well matured and of good weight and is yielding close to fifty bushels which I think is good as the chinch bugs did us considerable damage.

Yours truly,

HAROLD M. SIDES.

RACK DRIED

AINSWORTH

SEED CORN

Breeder W. J. Ainsworth
Variety Reds Yellow Dent
Strain Ainsworth D.R.

CORN REGISTER
OF EARS PLANTED AND ROWS HARVESTED
IN SEASON OF _____

Distance between hills _____
Number of hills in row _____

DESCRIPTION OF INDIVIDUAL SEED EARS														PERFORMANCE RECORD OF FIELD ROWS							
Register No.	Ear No.	Annual Ear No.	Length of Ear.	Tip Circumference of Ear.	Butt Circumference of Ear.	Number Rows of Kernels.	Number Hills in Row.	Weight of Ear.	Weight of Cob.	Tip Circumference of Cob.	Butt Circumference of Cob.	Per Cent Grain to Ear.	Per Cent Oil in Grain.	Planted in Field No.	Corn Pounds Per Row.	Corn Bushels Per Acre.	Total Number Ears in Row.	Per Cent Protein in Grain.	Per cent Oil in Grain.		
1	SR	17	9 in	6 3/4	7 1/4	20	41	13 1/2 oz	1 3/4 oz	4 in	4 1/4 in	86.5%		1	134	39.9	188				
2		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	7 3/4	20	52	13 1/2 oz	2 1/2 oz	4 in	4 1/2 in	88.4		2	189	56.2	270				
3		17	9 3/8	6 1/4	6 3/4	18	54	12 1/2 oz	1 1/2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 in	86.6		3	216	64.3	265				
4		17	9 1/8	6 3/4	7 3/4	20	51	13 1/2 oz	2 1/2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/2 in	82.6		4	271	80.7	275				
5		17	9 1/8	6 3/4	7 1/4	18	58	10 1/2 oz	2 1/4 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/4 in	97.5		5	232	69.1	257				
6		17	9 1/8	7	7 1/4	22	49	14 1/2 oz	2 oz	4 in	4 1/8 in	85.1		6	296	88.1	283				
7		17	9 1/8	7	7 3/4	18	50	14 1/2 oz	2 1/8 oz	4 in	4 3/8 in	84.2		7	141	41.9	174				
8		17	9	6 3/4	7 1/4	22	54	13 1/2 oz	2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/4 in	84.6		8	209	62.2	216				
9		17	9 1/8	6 3/4	7 3/4	20	53	13 1/2 oz	2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/4 in	84.6		9	209	62.2	226				
10		17	9 1/8	6 1/4	7 1/4	22	59	13 1/2 oz	2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 in	84.6		10	285	84.8	298				
X																					
11		17	9	7 1/4	7 3/4	24	54	14 1/2 oz	2 oz	4 in	4 1/2 in	86.2		11	224	66.1	277				
12		17	9	7	7 3/4	24	53	13 1/2 oz	2 1/8 oz	4 1/4 in	4 3/4 in	82.9		12	230	83.3	294				
13		17	9	6 3/4	7	20	53	12 1/2 oz	1 1/2 oz	3 1/8 in	4 1/4 in	86.6		13	272	81	303				
14		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	7	20	50	13 1/2 oz	2 1/4 oz	4 in	4 1/4 in	95.9		14	253	75.4	284				
15		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	7 1/4	22	58	14 1/2 oz	1 3/4 oz	3 1/2 in	4 in			15	239	71.2	277				
16		17	9 1/8	7	7 3/4	20	52	13 1/2 oz	2 oz	4 in	4 3/8 in			16	215	64	239				
17		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	7 1/4	20	54	13 1/2 oz	2 1/4 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/4 in			17	274	81.6	319				
18		17	9 1/8	6 3/4	7 1/4	20	55	14 1/2 oz	2 1/8 oz	4 in	4 1/4 in			18	290	86.4	314				
19		17	9 3/8	7	7 3/4	22	54	14 1/2 oz	2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 3/8 in			19	273	81.3	293				
20		17	9 3/8	7	7 1/4	20	55	13 1/2 oz	2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 in			20	198	57.9	296				
X																					
21		17	9 1/8	6 3/4	7 1/4	22	54	14 1/2 oz	2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/4 in			21	288	85.7	282				
22		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	7	20	59	18 1/2 oz	1 1/2 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/8 in			22	255	60	286				
23		17	9 3/8	6 3/4	7 1/4	22	56	13 1/2 oz	2 1/8 oz	3 1/2 in	4 1/8 in			23	239	70.8	316				

Remarks: _____
Average Yield Multiplying Plot (Years) 60 bu per A
Average Yield Commercial Field (Years) 80 bu per A

In Our Corn Breeding We Keep All Our Measurements on a Special Form as Shown Above

Workmen Continually Superintended

TWO members of our firm spent their time in the warehouse so that the sorting, inspecting, shelling and grading have constant supervision. The high quality of our work is more a result of this supervision than any other one factor. The work of inspecting is so particular that no hard and fast rule can be laid down. The average workman wants to give the kind of work that his employer wants if he knows what is wanted.

What About the Price of Market Corn?

For several years we have been suggesting to our friends when we think the best prices will be obtained for the corn crop. Last year we said to hold corn to July for several good reasons. We were right. This year we suggest that the best prices will be made in February and May, not in March and certainly not in July. It would take several pages to give our reasons so we will ask you to take this on faith.

Yes, sometimes we are wrong. We certainly think corn will sell higher than the January 10, 1924, price. First—Crib corn is not in condition to market yet. If we had soft corn we would sell in February. If we had sound corn we would sell in May.

RACK DRIED

AINSWORTH

SEED CORN

CERTIFICATE OF EXPERT JUDGE OF CORN

Illinois Corn Growers' Association.

This is to Certify, That Ralph M. Ainsworth
 Postoffice Mason City, County of _____ has passed the
 examinations of the ILLINOIS CORN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, held at the U.
 of I., Urbana, Illinois, and is entitled to this Certificate as a fully qualified expert judge of
 corn with authority to pass on corn exhibits in the name of this Association for one year
 from date.

H. A. Winter
W. E. Holben
G. C. Leibold
 Examining Committee.
 No. 862

May 17 1903
W. B. Mills President.
L. F. Macey Secretary.

No. _____

ORGANIZED,
JUNE 30TH, 1900.**ILLINOIS SEED CORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.**

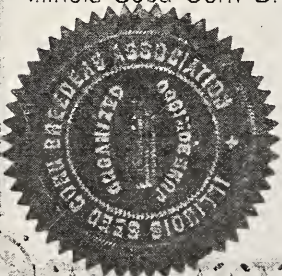
CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

This is to Certify that W. J. Ainsworth
 of Mason City, Illinois is a member of the
 Illinois Seed Corn Breeders Association, and is entitled to all the privileges of
 said Association subject to its Constitution and Rules.

Dated February 3rd 1915

R. M. Ainsworth Secretary.
J. C. Toland President.

NOT TRANSFERABLE.



HOW TO ORDER

Be careful to write your name and address plainly. If your shipping point is different from your post office address give both. For convenience use enclosed order blank.

How to Send Money: If you send actual cash, have your letter registered. Convenient ways of sending money are: Postoffice Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Stamps (if under two dollars) or Personal Check. We have confidence in the farmers we deal with so that we do not hesitate to accept their personal checks. This is very often the most convenient way for you to remit—and is entirely satisfactory with us.

Shipment of Orders: We acknowledge the receipt of every order the same day it is received, and we usually ship order the same week unless otherwise instructed. Shelled corn is sacked in the strongest bags that have ever been used in the seed corn business, and ear corn is crated in substantial, well made crates. The latter cost us nearly thirty cents each and are furnished free. If your station has no agent the freight charges must be prepaid. We can tell you how much they are, or so can any agent of the line running through your town.

Safe Arrival of Shipments: If your order arrives in bad shape, or is damaged or a part lost, have your agent note the exact damage or loss on your Paid Freight Bill, send this to us, and we will adjust matters with the Railroad Company for you.

Parcel Post Shipments: We strongly recommend that you have all shipments of one bushel or under sent by parcel post and have the corn delivered to your door. The rates are as follows, including war tax.

One peck shelled corn	first and second zone, 18c: third zone, \$0.32
One-half bushel	first and second zone, 32c: third zone, .60
One bushel	first and second zone, 60c: third zone, 1.18

Order Early: We have as fine a lot of seed corn this year as we have ever grown. The ears are large and well matured and the corn will show a germination of nearly 100 per cent. A guarantee of 95 per cent is made on all corn. We have nearly twice as much seed corn this year as we had last. We believe this supply will run us through the winter months. If we get your order in January or February we can fill it with any of the varieties listed in the catalogue. We never substitute without the consent of the purchaser. Place your order early and let us store your corn until you want it shipped.

Our Reliability: Our Pure Bred Seed Corn is sent out under the most positive guarantee ever attempted by any seed firm. The printed slip which is packed with every bushel (*see guarantee on page 15*) binds us and provides absolute protection for our customers. We want your business and to get this we must have your confidence. For this reason YOU are given twelve days in which to test our corn in your own way.

Our Financial Standing: We refer you to either the New Farmers State Bank or The Central Illinois Bank, both of this city. Or we refer you to any local business house as well as R. G. Dun & Co., and the Bradstreet Co., Commercial Agencies; in fact your local bank or banker can furnish you with our financial standing if you care to make inquiry.

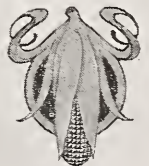
Our Location: For the benefit of those who make us a visit this winter, we wish to repeat that our new plant and offices are right in town, being only one block south of the Commercial Hotel, and three blocks north of the Illinois Central depot.

Always Address

W.T. Ainsworth & Sons
MASON CITY, ILLINOIS

OUR SEED FARMS

WHERE AINSWORTH
PURE BRED SEED CORN IS GROWN



A. "Sunnyside Farmstead." Residence of W. T. Ainsworth.
B. "Maple Grove Farmstead." C. "Mitchell Farmstead." D. "Cloverdale Farmstead."



OUR NEW SEED PLANT

SEED PLANT ON THE FARM

